

John Pfeffer 12 Alexander Square London SW3 2AY United Kingdom

FEB - 5, 2016

RE: MUR 6931

Dear Mr. Pfeffer:

On April 17, 2015, the Federal Election Commission notified you of a complaint alleging violations of certain sections of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended. On December 10, 2015, the Commission found, on the basis of the information in the complaint, and information provided by you, that there is no reason to believe you violated 52 U.S.C. § 30121(a). Accordingly, the Commission closed its file in this matter on January 21, 2016.

Documents related to the case will be placed on the public record within 30 days. See Statement of Policy Regarding Disclosure of Closed Enforcement and Related Files, 68 Fed. Reg. 70,426 (Dec. 18, 2003) and Statement of Policy Regarding Placing First General Counsel's Reports on the Public Record, 74 Fed. Reg. 66,132 (Dec. 14, 2009). The Factual and Legal Analysis, which explains the Commission's finding, is enclosed for your information.

If you have any questions, please contact Ana Pena-Wallace, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 694-1650.

Sincerely,

Daniel A. Petalas

Acting General-Counsel

BY:

Joff S. Jordan

Assistant Gerlofal Counsel Complaints Examination and

Legal Administration

Enclosure

Factual and Legal Analysis

1 2	FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
3	FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS
4	RESPONDENT: John Pfcffer MUR 6931
5	I. INTRODUCTION
6	This matter was generated by a complaint filed with the Federal Election Commission
7	(the "Commission") by Daniel G. Hinnenkamp on April 10, 2015, alleging violations of the
8	Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (the "Act") by John Pfeffer. For the
9	reasons set forth below, the Commission finds no reason to believe that John Pfeffer violated
1.0	52 U.S.C. § 30121(a).
11	II. FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS
12	A. Factual Background
13	Based on information obtained from the North Dakota Secretary of State's website, the
14	complaint alleges violations of the Act's ban on contributions by foreign nationals. The
15	complaint alleges that John Pfeffer, who had a London mailing address, made a prohibited
16	foreign national contribution to Governor Jack Dalrymple of North Dakota when he contribute
17	\$1,000 to the Governor's campaign on October 15, 2012. However, a copy of Pfeffer's original
1.8	contribution check shows a Tennessee address. Pfeffer's response to the complaint states that l
19	is a U.S. citizen and provides a copy of his U.S. passport indicating the same.
20	B. Legal Analysis
21	Under the Act, it is unlawful for a foreign national, directly or indirectly, to make a
22	contribution or donation of money or other thing of value. "in connection with a Federal, State,

Pfeffer Resp. (April 24, 2015).

MUR 6931 (John Pfeffer) Factual and Legal Analysis

- local election." In addition, no person may solicit, accept, or receive a foreign national
- 2 contribution or donation.³ A "foreign national" is an individual who is not a citizen of the United
- 3 States or a national of the United States and who is not lawfully admitted for permanent
- 4 residence. 4 If a committee treasurer, based on new evidence not available to the political
- 5 committee at the time of receipt and deposit, discovers that an illegal contribution, such as one
- 6 from a foreign national, was accepted, the treasurer shall refund the contribution to the
- 7 contributor within thirty days of the date on which the illegality is discovered.⁵
- 8 In light of the evidence Pfeffer provided to demonstrate that he is a United States citizen,
- 9 his contribution to Governor Dalrymple's campaign committee did not violate the Act's foreign
- 10 national contribution prohibition. Therefore, the Commission finds no reason to believe that
- John Pfeffer violated 52 U.S.C. § 30121(a).

⁵² U.S.C. § 30121(a)(1)(A); 11 C.F.R. § 110.20(b).

⁵² U.S.C. § 30121(a)(2). The Commission's regulations employ a "knowingly" standard here. 11 C.F.R. § 110.20(g). A person knowingly accepts a prohibited foreign national contribution or donation if that person has actual knowledge that funds originated from a foreign national, is aware of facts that would lead a reasonable person to conclude that there is a substantial probability that the funds originated from a foreign national, or is aware of facts that would lead a reasonable person to inquire whether the funds originated from a foreign national but failed to conduct a reasonable inquiry. *Id.* § 110.20(a)(4).

⁴ 52 U.S.C. § 30121(b)(2); 11 C.F.R. § 110.20(a)(3)(ii).

⁵ 11 C.F.R. § 103.3(b)(2).